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HOW TO REACH NON-CHURCH-
GOERS.

Before the Christian Conference.

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MUDA ISLAND.

MR. CHAIRMAN, BROTHERS AND
FRIENDS:

When the committee of arrange-
ments requested me to prepare a paper
for this conference on "How to Reach
Non-Church-Goers," my mind in-
stantly reverted to the ever-memorable
injunction of Jesus to His twelve
disciples, whom He had chosen
to represent the kingdom of heaven
to a lost and fallen race. These were
new men and strange.

New in their vocation and strange
in their mode of procedure, it is
true that they never lost their proper
identity; but all singular, their
moral, social and intellectual faculties
were utilized for the grace and glory
of God and the spread of His kingdom
among men.

It was necessary, therefore, that they
were "given to know the mysteries of
the kingdom of heaven."

So Jesus taught them himself in all
these holy mysteries and solemnly
enjoined them, that "every
scribe which is instructed unto the
kingdom of heaven is like unto a
man, that is a householder, which
bringeth forth out of his treasure,
things both new and old."

So, then, as emissaries of the skies
we are commissioned to "go, and as
we preach, saying, 'The Kingdom of
Heaven is at hand.'"

This is our call, our warrant of au-
thority, and our mission. With the
world as our parish, and mankind
everywhere as our subjects, this is
the scope and magnitude of our work,
with nothing more, but surely,
nothing less.

Of course, brethren, there are more hints, or
headlines, to our onerous and respon-
sible duties, as ministers of the gospel
of the kingdom of grace. So, for a
fuller and more detailed elucidation,
we refer you to the Scriptures, the ex-
amples of Christ, our model teacher,
and the labors and sufferings of the
apostles, as recorded in the Acts.

Not do we accede to the aspersions
of the wicked malicious carpenter.
These men, the early disciples, were
commissioned to teach; they were not
as a class, ignorant and unlettered men.
Many of them had received the best
scholastic training of the age, and
were filling positions of high trust and
emolument, but for all this, they yet
needed a teacher. "A teacher came
from God," for the world by wisdom
knoweth not God.

So, now it is with us, as it was with
them; we need help, we must have di-
vine aid and assistance to unfold and
explain to us the deep and weighty
significance of our interrogatory:
How shall we reach the non-
church-goers? Not how shall they
reach us, but "how shall we reach
them?"

The twelve were in immediate touch
and hearing of the Savior. And so,
a few others, by social and friendly
sympathy and love, were permitted,
ever and anon, to feast upon His lov-
ing words, to even fondle around His
feet, and to have His hand upon their
heads. But now, He is gone for ever,
and will not return until the day of the final resur-
rection of all things, when He shall
come to gather His elect home.

In His blessed Word He left us the
full and perfect solution of this very
difficult and terrible question, say-
ing: "And I, if I be lifted up, will
draw all men unto me!"

This, then, is all that is necessary
to be done.

Lift up Christ! Hold Him up high!
As Moses lifted up the "Brazen Ser-
pent," so let us "lift up Christ!"

Not "pride," not "vaunt," not
"conquer," not the maxims of men,
and the world; but "Christ!"
For heaven's mandate is, "This
Gospel of the Kingdom,
shall be preached, in all the world,
for a witness unto all nations; and
then shall the end come!"

This lays before us the nature and
scope of our work, as heralds of the
cross, as ambassadors for God, to a
lost and ruined world! Are there non-
church-goers here? Here, in this beau-
tiful island home, where health and
wealth, where joy and peace abound?

If there are, then it is our duty bound-
den and imperative to go out
after them, bringing them in.
Go after them with a fixed
purpose to bring them in. Go after
them with the increased holiness and
happiness of heaven. Go after them
into the dark alleys and darkest abodes
of folly and vice, even into the shame-
less brothels of infamy, degradation
and sin. Go in the mansion, the cot-
tage, the hut. "Go in the spirit and
power of Elias, to turn the hearts of
the fathers to the children, and the
disobedient to the wisdom of the just;
to make ready a people prepared for
the Lord." Go in reliance upon His
omnipotent grace, which can raise up
the most fallen, cleanse the most pol-
luted, enrich the most squallid wretch,
cheer the deepest sorrow, and sanctify
the sorest trials and afflictions of life.

Yes, brethren, this is "how" we shall
reach them.

We must go after them, wherever

they are; hunt them up and bring
them into the fold of Christ.

And now, brethren, I have, in my
feeble way, contributed my little all to
the consummation of the great end
sought, to be accomplished by this
Christian Conference, which is
not to amalgamate or unite
us, as by absorption into one great
body of Methodists, Presbyterians,
Episcopalians, Baptists or any
other of the leading faiths of the day,
for this is an utter impossibility, as
our denominational distinctions are as
necessary as for we all are members
of the body of Christ. So then, as
parts of the general whole as the salt of
the earth, and as lights of the world,
we should be not only the recipients
of the heavenly blessings, but
communicating unto mankind everywhere,
of every race and clime, the glorious
news of the gospel of the King of
Peace!

And now, brethren, but one word
more and then I have done. I now see
me, in one united band or
brotherhood, the representatives of
the several Christian congregations of
the city and island which have united
in this Christian Conference for the
promotion of a closer and a more com-
pact union among the members and
friends of Jesus for more earnest and
effective work against the strong-
holds of sin and Satan every-
where. I hail this meeting
as the harbinger of a grand and
glorious revival of pure and undefiled
religion, which shall deluge our land
and country in floods of divine light
and love.

Thanks be to God for this manifesta-
tion of the spirit and power of Christ!

One faith! One baptism! One
Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ!!
Lord! how delightful 'tis to see
A whole assembly worship Thee!

At once they sing, at once they pray;
We hear of heaven and learn the way!

AFRICAN CONVENTION.

The Birmingham Wide Awake, in
referring to the State Convention held
in that city on the 21st of March, says
there were 6,000 persons present, 570
white; and at night, when the speak-
ing was to commence, it says:

"Just then Bishops Turner and
Grant entered the Wigwam, and the
band struck up Dixie. After the music
Chairman Andrew J. Warner intro-
duced Rt. Rev. Bishop H. M. Licker, D.
D., the Wendell Phillips of the colored
race, to the vast audience. As the
reverend and distinguished gentleman
advanced to the rostrum cheer after
cheer resounded through the vast Wig-
wam, hats and handkerchiefs were
waved, and it was several minutes be-
fore the orator could proceed. His
speech was one of the efforts of his
life. He reviewed first the past of the
negro of this country; dwelt upon his
fidelity to the colonial government, to
the federal government and to the
Confederate states. 'But what has
the black man to show for his fidelity
and loyalty?' he said. 'Race prej-
udice, discriminations, ostracism and
Judge Lynch.' 'Even this white
children are now-a-days taught to
despise and hate the negro children. In
closing he paid a glowing tribute
to Africa, 'the largest continent on
the earth; the early home of civiliza-
tion; the only hope of the black man,'
[fremendous applause.] The distin-
guished bishop spoke nearly two hours
and thirty minutes, holding his vast
audience enthralled and spellbound,
and finished his address to the regret
of all present.

At the close of his speech and music
by the band, Rev. Bishop A. Grant was
introduced to the audience, who stated
that owing to the lateness of the hour
he would make no speech.

"That the Negro race will continue
to hold the greater part of Africa, de-
spite the conquests of the white race, is
the purport of an article in The
Nineteenth Century. The writer main-
tains that 'nature has marked off
tropical Africa as the abiding home of
the black races,' which are vigorous
and warlike, and can neither be de-
stroyed nor conquered. Europeans
may seize the seaboard or occupy the
contiguous healthy regions; but they
cannot abide in the heart of the dark
continent, which is for the Negroes,
and is not likely ever to be European-
ized. The people of other type
than that of the Negro who affected
an entry there ages ago, and underwent
the scarcely perceptible process of ac-
climatization have either been absorbed
into the primitive elements of the
population or suffered total extinction.
The argument on the subject in The
Nineteenth Century seems to be well
supported. It is pleasing to know that
a vast region of the earth has been re-
served for our black brethren. At the
same time it is interesting to observe
that the Negro may flourish elsewhere
than in Africa. He flourishes in the
United States, more especially in our
southern states. He flourishes in
Brazil and other countries of South
America, and can get along even in
Central America and the West Indies.
Though the white race cannot live per-
manently in tropical Africa, the black
man can live, and get a living wherever
he may be pleased to go, even in
Canada."—E. T.

MORNING LIGHT IN THE DARK
CONTINENT.

MR. JOSHUA TYLER,
Cape Colony, South Africa.

Sir John Pope Hennessy remarked
at a late meeting of the Society of Arts
in England, "Our mission in Africa is
to develop commerce and to promote
civilization. With proper measures
we may found in Africa what we have
established in India, a vast indepen-
dent and beneficial empire."

The above is rapidly becoming his-
tory. Nowhere in the annals of na-
tions, have the British reclaimed from
barbarism vast regions, within
the same period, as of late in South
Africa. Where the Dutch from Cape
Colony—with Hagenoot blood in their
veins, Calvinistic in faith, and religio-
usly zealous after their fashion—
fled from what they regarded as Eng-
lish intolerance to their new homes
among the heathen, they had a grand
opportunity to scatter the blessings of
Christianity and civilization, but they
failed to do it. Talking with them the
Bible, which was about all they pos-
sessed, they were fond of tracing in
the experiences of the patriarchs a
parallel to their own history, but ap-
parently had little, if any conception
of responsibility in reference to the
elevation of degraded Africa. To an-
other and more progressive race Provi-
dence has reserved this work.

Within the limits of one short arti-
cle it is impossible to detail the his-
tory of the two chief factors which have
wrought the late wonderful advances.
Notably they are the gold mining in-
dustry, and the British South Africa
company. I will speak first of the
latter. Look for a moment at its
originator, Sir Cecil Rhodes, "the
greatest man in Africa," "empire
builder," etc. In the brain of Mr.
Rhodes that colossal enterprise was
conceived which has attracted the at-
tention of the whole world. When a
pupil at Oxford he was boasting one
day on the Thames, caught a cold
which settled on his lungs, went to the
genial colony of Natal, where his lungs
healed; tried the cotton industry which
proved a failure, and then went to
Kimberly to dig for diamonds and
this was successful. Without doubt,
he is now the wealthiest man in Africa,
owner of the richest diamond mine at
Kimberly, and controller of various
enterprises yielding an immense reve-
nue. Entering the arena of politics,
he became prime minister of the Cape
Colony, a position he now holds. Un-
der his shrewd management the
"Queen's Chartered company" has ob-
tained hold of, and now dominates, an
area in South Africa larger than
France, Germany, Austria and Italy
combined. The English now have
control from the Cape to Lake Tan-
ganyika.

It is a part of the Rhodesian plan
to "square" African potentates, and
great success has attended it. No dif-
ficulty was experienced with Khama,
the enlightened and Christian chief
of the Bamangwato. Gungunyan, the
king of Gazaland, readily gave over
that portion of his own territory not
claimed by the Portuguese; the Barotse
chief, under certain limitations, asked
that his kingdom might come under
the protectorate of England; and Lo-
Bengula, the head of the Matabels,
yielded all that was asked of him until
Mr. Rhodes' party had cut a road
through his country and fortified them-
selves in Mafeking. Strange that this
astute but thoroughly barbarous
chieftain should have ventured to en-
gage in warfare with the whites, for
at a military display of "red coats" be-
fore his kraal, about two years ago, he
said to have remarked, "I can under-
stand what would be the effect of such
a body of men in war."

Perhaps he could not control his
braves any more than could Cetewayo,
the late king of the maritime Zulus.
The territory, now a British possession,
is about the size of Germany, rich in
agricultural as well as mineral re-
sources. The climate is like that of
Natal, mild and healthy. Some think
that its gold reefs will yield a larger
profit than those in Mafeking. Whether
this proves true or not, it is unquestion-
ably one of the most valuable
English dominions. The Matabels
subdued, no other African clan will
oppose the progress of the invincible
whites.

Latest intelligence from the South
African republic shows that the most
sanguine anticipations of the "gold
kings" in that part of the country are
being realized. Of the total annual
gold product of the world, estimated
at about \$105,000,000, the Transvaal
yields one-fourth. America stands
first as a gold producer, Australia
second, and Russia third. The Witwa-
tersland reef, from which the bulk of
gold is extracted, is 117 miles long, the
ore being richer at a depth of 1,200
feet than at the surface. The expec-
tation is that at a depth of 1,500 to
1,700 feet the deposits will be found to
be on a nearly level plain. Gold
claims are grouped together in lots of
twenty or more, and worked by com-
panies. Johannesburg, a city of
40,000 Europeans, has sprung up there
as if by magic, with churches, the-
atres, clubs, schools, libraries, and a
stock exchange which for architectural
beauty will compare favorably with the
finest in New York city. British en-

terprise is stirring up the hitherto
dormant and unprogressive Boers, and
the success of the varied enterprises in
the republic is having a powerful effect
on South Africa generally.

Telegraphs and railways are playing
an important part. Mafekingland has
for some time been connected with
Cape Town, so that Mr. Rhodes could
communicate daily with Fort Jameson,
his head man at Fort Victoria. And
now, mirabile dictu, poles are being
erected and the wires laid via Nyassa-
land to Uganda. English shareholders
have been found in sufficient numbers
to make this a success. The next step
will be to Khararum, and on to Cairo.

When Mr. Rhodes was asked, "What
do you propose to do with the
Mabidi?" he answered, "Treat with
him. I have never yet met a man I
could not treat with."

Railways follow telegraphs, and no
man realizes the importance of push-
ing them more than the premier. The
grand trunk line from the Cape via
Kimberly to the north will soon reach
Pretoria, the capital of the Bamang-
wato. Natal is now jubilant over the
prospect of extending its road from
Charlottesville, its northern terminus,
to Johannesburg, a distance of 130 miles.

"Netherland's company" hopes within
a short time to see its line from Dela-
goa bay connected with Pretoria. The
shorter one from Port Beira to Port
Salisbury in Mafekingland is in process
of construction. That from Fort Eliza-
beth will soon meet the Natal exten-
sion in the Orange Free State, and
open a wide and important district.
South Africa will soon be a network
of railways; used by natives as well
as Europeans. The finances of the vari-
ous colonies have at present a good
showing. Agriculture is carried on
on improved lines, better breeds of
stock are imported, the sugar and tea
industries in the "Garden colony," as
Natal is called, are claiming attention.
Seven hundred thousand pounds of
the latter was the product of 1893.

The peaceful settlement of the Swazi-
land question; by which English and
Dutch are to have the political control
of that country, leads us to expect that
friendly relations will exist between
those races.

Christian missions as a factor in the
elevation of South Africa should not be
ignored. The workers do not tramp
to the world what they accomplish, but
observers, although they may have no
direct sympathy with their great ob-
ject, cannot fail to see Africa's indebt-
edness to them. H. H. Johnson, British
consul in East Africa, observes:

"When the history of the great African
states of the future comes to be written,
the arrival of the first missionary will
with many of these nations, be the first
historical event in their annals. The
missionary force has effected greater
changes for the better in the condition
of savage Africa than armies and navies,
conferences and treaties have yet done."

IS MOODY A MULE?

You will not wonder,
You shall not wonder,
You will be damned if you do,
And you will be damned, if you do not.

Said Lorenzo Dow, as he started to
preach in the old Market House of
Baltimore city, in 1820. Indeed this
was his text.

And we need the same text and a
similar preacher in 1894 to preach to
the Negro race of this country, espe-
cially to that portion of them in
Washington city, who have their
months stuck out and their foreheads
afrown, and as Rev. Richard Robi-
nson, of Philadelphia, said to the mem-
bers of Union Church in 1859, with
their "backs up," because the Moody
and Sankey revival meetings have
amused them.

You will stick yourselves where you
are not wanted.

You won't get up your own big re-
vivals and project your own Moody
and Sankeys. You'll be damned, if
you continue putting and abusing
others, for what you can remedy, and
you'll be damned, if you don't wake
up and go to doing some-
thing yourselves. That portion
of the Negro race in this country
who are always ready to abuse Africa
and berate any movement that looks
to the black man establishing a country
of his own, building up his own na-
tionality, or projecting any movement
to better his condition, ought to stop
grumbling when the white people cold
shoulder them. We do not blame the
Negro race, however, when he with-
draws and objects to ill treatment
where his legal rights are invaded, pro-
vided he will help to remedy them,
such as not having his vote counted,
ruled off the jury, being thrust into
Jim Crow cars, denied a decent meal
of victuals when traveling on the pub-
lic highways and many other things of
a like nature; but when it comes to
fussing, quarreling, pouting and his-
sing because they are cold-shouldered
by the whites, they are cold-shouldered
themselves. The Negro revival meet-
ings, the thing is going too far. Why
don't some of our own preachers turn
into Moody's, and our own members
turn into Sankeys? Do we want to
ride the white man into heaven, as
though he were a mule, when we are
able to ride ourselves? The thing is
ridiculous, to say the least.

Education in youth makes the
sweet bye and bye of old age.

RELIGIOUS READING.

THE KING AND THE RABBI.

A great and wealthy king once said to a
pious Jew, named Rabbi Joshua: "Do you
actually ask me to believe that God is in
all places at the same moment, and that He
is now in this place—in this very hall I can-
not believe to be true, I must continue to
doubt it, until I have seen him with my own
eyes."

"Yes, God is everywhere present," replied
the rabbi, "but he is invisible; no one has
ever seen him, no human eyes could ever be
able to bear the sight of such dazzling glory."
The king smiled, as if still unable to be-
lieve this, and Joshua went on to say:

"Well, if you do not believe, try and look
the herald and ambassador of this great God
the face, He then asked the monarch to
go with him to the large window of the hall.
It looked towards the south, over an open
square."

"Look out from this window, great king,"
said the rabbi, "upon the sun now shining at
midday in all the fulness of his strength;
just as for one single moment into his radi-
ant face."

"I cannot," replied the king; "if I were to
look on anything so dazzling I should run
the risk of losing my sight."

"How!" exclaimed the other, "your eyes
cannot endure even the brightness of the
sun, yet you think yourself able to be-
hold the Creator face to face? Surely you
should both of us be destroyed at once by the
brightness of his presence, if we saw him
with the mortal eyes we have now."—[Young
People's Paper.]

CONVERSION OF AN INFIDEL.

"I remember," wrote Jack Knapp, the
evangelist, "that a hardened infidel who had
been accustomed to curse ministers and
churches, followed me to my lodgings one
night, keeping up his incessant tirade of
abuse. As I was stepping into the door I
remarked: 'Well, my friend, I expect to see
you on the anxious seat before long.' He
turned and exclaimed: 'Never! no never!'
On the evening of the third day after this
conversation, whom should I see in the seat
before me but the same infidel. I pro-
ceeded him he asked, 'What shall I do?'
I said, 'I told him to do, I told him to do.'
I replied, 'God is merciful; go to Jesus
and ask him to forgive you.' He re-
plied, 'I have damned him to his face, and
now I ask him for mercy?' I said, 'I will
do it for you, but you must be ready to
begin and keep right praying, and the devil will
not come back to you.' He knelt and made an
attempt to pray. He would open his mouth, and
he was about to speak his courage would fail
him and he would sink down. Throughout
that night, and during the part of the
next day, he continued in this horrible
condition; at length he cried out to God to
have mercy upon him for the sake of Christ.
God came to his relief, and he broke forth in
praises of joy as the consciousness of pardon
and hope beamed on his soul."—[Liberator.]

LITTLE WORRIES.

We have read of a battle against cannibals
gained by the use of facts. They had taken
possession of a whaling vessel and bound the
man who was left in care of it. The crew,
on entering, saw the situation, and sepa-
rated upon the deck of the vessel the tanks,
which penetrated the bare feet of the savages
and sent them howling into the sea. They
were ready to meet later and would they
could not overcome the tanks on the floor.
We brace ourselves up against great calamities,
the little terrors of life, scattered along our
way, piercing our feet and giving us pain,
are hard to bear. A pastor was absorbed
in studying the question of socialism, when
his wife came in with a cold, and he
wanted advice about the servants. "Oh,
my dear," he replied, "I cannot give my time
to little matters like domestic service. I am
trying to solve the social problem of the
universe." "Well," replied the wife, "you solve
the problem in the kitchen, and I will promise
you to solve the problem of the universe in
twenty-four hours." Really, it is easier to
dispose of these great questions that cover
the horizon of our minds, than to overcome
the little worries which present themselves
day by day.—[Rev. A. C. Dixon, in
"Milk and Honey."]

WATCHING ONE'S SELF.

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we
had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of
catching boys. One day he called out to
me: 'Boys, I must have closer attention to
your books. The first one of you who sees
another boy, I want you to inform me, and
I will reward him.' According to the custom
of the school, he was to be paid in a
dollar, thinking to make something by
selling it for a larger amount. An Indian
boy, however, who was sitting next to me,
saw me, and he made a dash for it, and he
was 'out of a job,' and was landed in jail
for nine months. He was so frightened that
he tried to persuade the officers to let him off
with a fine, so that he could keep his place
as a free man, but he was not, but they
refused, and he was sent to jail. It is a
man who sells whisky, either to the savage
or the civilized, in Africa, America or Alas-
ka, could not for nine months, the people
could afford to board them there, pay
them a salary and take care of their
families at home, and make more money
by the operation than this selling of a
bottle of whisky for two dollars."—[Sale-
gaurd.]

INCREASE OF DISEASE IN FRANCE.

A well-known sanitarian in Paris, Dr.
Ferre, who is a specialist in this direction,
says that these diseases are truly on the
increase in France. According to the
Paris correspondent of the Chicago Weekly
Dispatch, he thinks this is due to the in-
crease of beer, drinking salubrious, and drink-
ing water, and the increase of the use of
alcohol. He notes as a fact, that a thing
as a bar twenty years ago, and that one
sees them now all over the town and
always crowded. He notes as a fact, that
with this alcoholic consumption, the in-
crease of spine and brain diseases in young
children. He also attributes to drink and
drunkenness the tendency to raise deterio-
ration and depopulation. He notes the fact,
that children of drunken parents are at the
of birth less developed than those of
sober parents, and that there are possible
arrests of development in many directions.
He says: "It never can be repeated often
enough, that alcoholic drink is one of the
great enemies of the race, which do not ab-
stain from them, and that if the Africans go
on tipping as they do, they must finally give
way to Jews, Arabs and Chinese."
The impressive warnings of this scientific
ought to be heard and heeded by the con-
sumers of alcohol in all lands.—[National
Temperance Advocate.]

TEMPERANCE AMONG ENGLAND'S SOBERITY.

Temperance seems to be making rapid
headway among the aristocracy of Great
Britain. Not only has the young Duchess
of Sutherland joined the Duchess of Bedford,
Lady Henry Somerset, the Countess of
Carleton and other titled ladies as public
speakers in behalf of the cause, but the Earl
of Carlisle has just given a practical illustration
of his belief in the evils of drink by destroying
the whole of his celebrated cellar, the fame
of which extended far beyond the shores of
England. Lord Normanton, too, has con-
verted all the liquor shops on his large
estate into temperance hotels, following the
example of the Prince of Wales, who will not
tolerate a single public house on his Sand-
ingham property.—[Christian at Work.]

BRAINS AND BRAWN MAKE A COMBINATION THAT IS SURE TO WIN.

God always gives us that which is best for
us, and we must so to use it. He has to teach
us how to pray, and what to pray for. When
we are over-urged, He may send us just
what we ask for, that we may learn to pray
rightly. 'Thy will be done.' His method
with us is educational, not absolute; and the
wise educator leaves the learner, at times, to
profit by his own mistakes. It is when a
man has got far on in school that God will
tell him frankly, as He told Paul, that his
prayer is a foolish one, and that his earthly
trouble, his "thorn in the flesh," with
strength to bear it better than his own deli-
verance from it would be.—[The Sunday
School Times.]

THE BULLETS HAD GONE THROUGH HIS LUNGS

and lodged on the opposite side from
where they entered.

And though we denounce wrong and
wrong doers, we must be ever ready
to forgive and help, for 'we are wo-

TEMPERANCE.

THE ONLY WAY.

The only way temperance can be checked
is for a growing body of men and women to
practice absolute total abstinence. In view
of the awful extent of the evil, God's people
cannot do less than throw their influence
and words against the evil in every way
possible. Total abstinence is not a popular
theme in New York, but the pulpit should
thunder it. At present they rarely sound a
protest.—[New York Advertiser.]

DRINK COLD TOASTS.

The town of Westfield, N. Y., celebrated
its anniversary with a festive occasion,
a part of the exercises of the festive occasion,
a great banquet was projected. When the
ministers of the town heard this they ap-
pointed a committee to look after the public
morals on the occasion, and the committee
insisted that there should be no wine at the
banquet. The managers, however, determined
at first, but when the great was made that
none of the ministers would honor the
occasion with their presence, they did not
allow the members of the church to go, if they
could help it, the managers gave in. So the
banquet was held without wine, and the
toasts on the occasion were drunk in cold
water.—[Pittsburg.]

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

Now and then there is some new presenta-
tion of facts that indicate a startling in-
crease in drunkenness. The Registrar
of General Deaths has reported that in 1890
over 4500 infants were killed by drunken
mothers who overruled their children or
otherwise killed them. The increase of this
death-rate according to the reported in-
crease in consumption of alcoholic liquors
in that country, which is now running at
about \$5,000,000 a year. In France the in-
crease in consumption of alcoholic liquors
is even greater. The amount con-
sumed per capita in 1860 was equal to one
and a half litres; in 1890, two and a half
litres, and in 1892, three and a half litres,
which are the prevailing drink, have
been replaced by brandy, gin and absinthe.
—[Sunday-School World.]

THE DOCTORS AND ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. M. Farrington, in a recent address
upon the subject of "Non-alcoholism in Medi-
cine," says:

"The number of physicians who to-day
have the courage of their convictions, to op-
pose the use of alcohol in medicine, is
steadily increasing. A large medical tem-
perance society has been organized in Great
Britain, and one has recently been
organized in this country, of which Dr. N. S.
Davis, of Chicago, is President. The mem-
bers of these societies are confined to phy-
sicians who are personally total ab-
stinents, and consequently have a diminished
recourse to this habit. In France the in-
crease in consumption of alcoholic liquors
is even greater. The amount con-
sumed per capita in 1860 was equal to one
and a half litres; in 1890, two and a half
litres, and in 1892, three and a half litres,
which are the prevailing drink, have
been replaced by brandy, gin and absinthe.
—[Sunday-School World.]

CHAMPAIN M'KANE ON BEER AND BREW.

In a recent issue you say, 'Abstinent
men want to get bread by force, but they
willing to pay for beer.' Yes, and how
much do they pay? The abstinent are only
a very small wing of the laboring class of
our country. It is hardly worth while to
find out how much they pay for beer and
whisky, but the millions of working people
pay over \$100,000,000 a year for beer and
whisky, which is not only a heavy burden
on the pocket, but it is the main support
of the colossal rum traffic which costs of
drawing into its coils \$900,000,000 an-
nually.

THE VOICE OF MISSIONS

Published by the Missionary Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Inc. It is issued monthly and is published by the American Board of Christian Missions, Inc. The price is only 50 cents a year, single copies 10 cents. It contains the latest news from our home and foreign mission fields, and what missionaries are doing in all parts of the world to bring the nations of earth to the Lord Jesus Christ. It will contain news also relative to the progress being made throughout the world by the African race and their descendants.

Business, Editorial, and Managers of the Voice of Missions.
Address: Mrs. C. E. Young, Secretary, 20 Young Street, Atlanta, Ga., who will receive all communications. Missionary items, or communications for the paper, will also be addressed to her, as the editors will be absent from the office, but she will, however, inspect everything at the earliest convenience upon return. Should any subscribers, or anyone having business with the Voice of Missions not be treated satisfactorily, write to H. M. Turner, 20 Young St., Atlanta, Ga., and the matter will be righted at once, or upon return. If absent, or addressed to W. B. Derrick, Room 61, Bible House, New York City.

We earnestly invoke the aid of the ministers of the gospel, in making this a mighty cry for the world of the Lord of hosts. We make this appeal also the more cheerfully, as a woman was the first missionary to announce to the world the restoration of its colonies. Let us, then, join and help, as the sister of Moses joined with him?

EDITORIAL:
Bishop H. M. Turner, L. D.
Rev. W. B. Derrick, L. D.
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Bishop A. Grant, D. D.
Bishop J. A. Hardy, D. D.
Rev. John C. Brock, D. D.
Rev. J. B. Stansbury, D. D.
Rev. R. M. Cheska, L. D.

Notice to Subscribers.

Our readers will please take note that we are now entering upon our second year and the subscription of a large number has expired, and unless they renew their subscription by sending us another fifty cents their names will be dropped from the list, and the paper will cease to visit them.

The complaint has been for many years among a large number that the price of the Christian Recorder and other papers was too high, but the price of the Voice of Missions is only 50 cents a year and any one who is so poor, or so stingy and mean that they cannot or will not pay that insignificant sum for a good and instructive paper ought to go and hang them selves.

Address C. E. Young, Sec., who will receipt you for the same.
H. M. TURNER, Publisher.

Rev. T. B. BYNUM, A. T. Jackson and William Briscoe: Your applications for work in Africa have been received, and you will be accepted, so far as we are concerned. Scores, however, have applied before you, but they have not been able to help themselves any, and we do not believe in sending paper preachers anywhere. We have long maintained that it was foolishness to send a preacher from an annual conference to a congregation, and have to pay his way at the same time. We believe that a man who is fit to be a missionary to Africa ought to possess industry and economy enough here at home, to have saved money enough to pay his way to Africa without expense to the church, otherwise he will not have industry and economy enough when he reaches Africa to be of any service. We believe, however, a small committee has been appointed to sniff you before leaving, but we have nothing to do with it, and care less. We merely wish to say to you and all others who think of going to Africa, we would leave here in January, February or March. Well, December, too, is a good time; then you meet the healthy season.

Two hundred and fifty millions of women depend for the gospel upon the women of the Protestant Churches of America. Nine-tenths of the contributions to foreign missions are given by one-tenth of the Church membership, while only one-tenth of the membership give anything. The average amount per member is fifty cents per annum—only the seventh part of a cent per day for the conversion of a thousand millions of people. An average of five cents a week from every member of the Protestant Churches of the United States would bring into the treasury during a single year \$16,500,000. Ninety-eight per cent. of the Church's contributions for religious purposes are spent at home, while only two per cent. is applied to the foreign mission field. There are 75,000 ministers in the United States, or one to about every nine hundred persons, while only one is allotted to half a million in heathen lands. There are fifteen hundred churches in China without a single missionary.

No utterance of our Lord contains more practical wisdom than the following: "Every scribble which is instructed into the kingdom of heaven, is like unto a man that is an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old." In reading this utterance some preachers appear to omit the word "new" entirely. At any rate, if they have "things new" in their treasures, they do not bring them forth. Old thoughts are good. The fact that they survive and hold their own is a proof of their value. But a dash of novelty once in a while is also to be desired. So says the Master Himself.

Rev. GEORGE D. DECKER has written us a letter, and has also forwarded us a Church Missionary Almanac, which contains the likenesses of the two African bishops, Rt. Rev. Charles Phillips and Rt. Rev. Isaac Okoro. We shall have the likenesses of these two African bishops appear in The Voice of Missions if we can find the time and money to give it attention. We have had the likeness of Rev. Decker some time, loaned us by Dr. Flipper, but have not been able yet to have the same made.

IT IS A SHAME.

The Negro race is the only race upon the face of the earth, who will make fun of their fathers and mothers, and mimic their short comings, knowing at the same time, they grow up under the gloom of slavery. You can scarcely turn these days, but what some black or yellow human asses (O, I beg Bishop Lee's pardon), are trying to poke fun at their fathers and mothers about the way they pronounced words, violated the rules of grammar, how they preached, how they sang and even how they dressed, while they are no more to be compared with the fathers and mothers in man and womanhood, stamina, than a hound is to be compared to a lion. The present generation bear no comparison to their fathers. The Negro who came out of slavery was superior to the class who have grown up since, in physical strength, self-reliance, common sense, power of endurance and were not half so cowardly.

If the negro continues to deteriorate as he has for the last twenty-five years upon all points involving manhood, heaven only knows what will become of us in the next fifty years. All of this jim-crow car law is due to the cowardly worthlessness of the present generation. So far from banding together and unifying their efforts to remedy this condition of things, they will not meet in conventions or mass meetings and pass resolutions and publish them, protesting against it. We have heard at least fifty men condemn Dr. C. S. Smith for demanding his rights at Jacksonville, Fla., the account of which was published in the last issue of this paper, whereas a hundred thousand of us should have banded to our feet and pledged him our support by contributing of our means to help him to fight this railroad proscription and color degradation, that is a disgrace not only to our civilization, but is a disgrace to the world. There is no country upon the face of the globe that has any laws, rules or regulations. It has been left to the United States, and its brutal and barbarous judiciary to force a man and his family into dirty, filthy cars and charge him as much as others who ride in luxury, which is highway robbery of the baser sort. But what do the great bulk of our race care? They simply care enough to quietly submit to it, and then exult over this being an age of progress. Where are we progressing to but to a state of condemnation worse than slavery? Mark our word for it, that if the Negro continues with his cowardly submission to the degradation of which he is the victim, he will be disfranchised in ten years from to-day, and in twenty years the cry of the Negro auctioneer will be heard in the land. Submission never did gain a victory and never will. We do not refer to Christian submission, but we are speaking of cowardly submission, and the American Negro at the present time is the greatest coward upon the face of the earth.

A good brother writes to us and says, "Send me some of your good papers when you get through reading them." This is thoughtful, and we commend the spirit. Many years ago, when we were planting the A. M. E. church in Georgia, and almost shut out from contact with the civilized world, we would frequently put a dollar in an envelope and send it to Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D., now Bishop Tanner, and ask him to send us a number of the exchange papers which came into his office, as editor of the Christian Recorder, and he in turn would bundle up a dozen or more of the best religious and scientific papers in the world and mail them to us and such a treat we would have. If some of our young men in these country places would occasionally send Dr. H. E. Johnson, editor of the Christian Recorder, or myself, a few dimes we would send them a variety of fine reading papers and religious magazines, which are otherwise thrown away and often never read, for you ought to pay the postage at least.

Dr. H. T. JOHNSON informs the church through the Christian Recorder that Dr. John W. Stevenson is improving, and requests the prayers of the church. That is one of the noblest acts Editor Johnson has performed. For there has been a disposition in certain circles to snub or ignore the worth of John, because, like the rest of us, he has done some rash things. But the Metropolitan Church in Washington city will be a monument to the common sense, push, broad conception and sagacity of John W. Stevenson for years and years after he is dead. He has had no equal in church construction in our connection. One of the wisest things ever done was to dedicate the Metropolitan Church in Washington city with Rev. Dr. Stevenson sitting there and not inviting him to even sing a hymn or offer a short prayer. We will be ashamed of the part we performed in it as long as we breathe the breath of life.

"NEARLY two-thirds of the population of the world are ruled by Christian governments. Considerably more than two-thirds of the population of the people of the earth also are under the rule of six governments, five of which are Christian. The Emperor of China bears sway over 405,000,000, the largest number of people under any one government in the world; but after this comes in order the Queen of England, ruling 380,000,000; the Czar of Russia, ruling 115,000,000; the French Republic, with 77,000,000; the United States of America, with 65,000,000; and the Emperor of Germany, with 55,000,000; so that the indirect influence of Christianity is powerfully affecting the destinies of by far the largest proportion of the people of the world."

"BISHOP, we have procured a carriage for a buggy for you to take to the States. We wish to show you our city, and such a beautiful town, which has been recently built, and Col. Tom's and Gen'l. Dick's magnificent mansion on Upper Ten street, and we know you would be delighted to see our new public school building at the corner of Hightone and White Sts. Such is the language with which we are often greeted, when travelling through this country. But let it be understood, that we regard it as no compliment, to be driven around to look at the outside of buildings and fine mansions, where dogs, mules, monkeys and Negroes can all take an outside look on equal terms, and enjoy equal privileges. We had rather walk around and look at the ordinary houses of colored people, in which we would be welcomed, than to view the outside of mansions, though built of gold, into which we could not enter without being invited, or kicked out; and we regard no such carriage or buggy rides a compliment. We would not enjoy a look at the outside of Heaven, if Negroes were forbidden to enter on terms of equality. So we will spend your money for something else, so far as we are concerned."

REV. CLEMENT IRONS, the treasurer and clerk steward of the Liberia Conference, writes and begs the church to send him for the use of the brethren there:
3 dozen Hymn books.
100 church services.
200 Catechisms.
24 Disciplines.
12 Bishop Turner's Polity.
50 Testaments.
2 large pulpits bibles.

We publish the books he needs, believing that a number of the Bishops, pastors and members will send one or more of these books by mail, if the missionary department is not able to send them, and we judge it is not, at present. Address, REV. CLEMENT IRONS, MONROVIA, LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA.

Be sure you have them properly weighed at your postoffice and stamped, otherwise they will be stopped in New York and thrown away.

There are a set of so-called moralists, and spotless immaculates in the church who are all the time advertising their own purity and spinning gossip through the land about other people. Thieves, adulterers, drunkards and others of that ilk, we grant, are a bad set, but liars, gossipers, slanderers and back-biters are just as bad in every particular, nor would we be surprised if they are not worse. We believe that liars and gossip-mongers ought simply to be hung till they are dead, dead, by the neck. You can scarcely talk any more in the most friendly manner, about a brother in the church or in the ministry and refer to any incident as a minor defect, but what the party talked to mount the train, and run for life to tell it again, and put ten times as much to it. We had rather be a horse-thief than a liar or gossip-monger.

MOUNT ZION A. M. E. Church, of Charleston, has performed one of the most marvelous feats that we have any recollection of. She was wrecked and almost demolished last August by that fearful cyclone, which did so much damage along the Atlantic coast, and her noble congregation has practically rebuilt two-thirds of the church and ornamented the same with indescribable beauty. Yet amid these hard financial times, when they re-entered the church on the 11th ult., they had raised all of the \$10,000 which the work involved, to the exception of \$900, and they collected the greater part of that on the day of the dedication. Rev. J. H. Welch, D. D., the pastor, the officers and the members of said church deserve eternal honors.

Rev. J. J. JONES, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Steelton, Pa., is not only a great organizer in our National Equal Rights Council, but a mighty preacher and a great revivalist. He has just closed a protracted meeting, which resulted in 69 being baptized and many more awaiting baptism. Some ministers pride themselves in not being revivalists, and are foolish enough to boast of it, but of what account is a man who can lead the word of God in to the hearts of the people, and any form of education or training that is a curse to him, and makes him a curse to the church.

MR. FLETCHER asked of Joseph Benson these incisive and important questions: "What are your heart, your pen, your tongue doing? Are you receiving, sealing, spreading the truth everywhere within your sphere? Are you dead to sin and the devil? Could you quietly pass for a mere fool and have gross nonsense fathered upon you without any uneasy reflection of self? The Lord bless you! Beware of your grand empty, earthly wisdom and unbelieving reasonings. You will never overcome but by childlike, loving simplicity." These go to the root of the whole matter. They are test questions.

A MONOGRAPH.—The Life of Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne, D. D., L. D., by Rev. C. S. Smith, D. D., is a little work in book form, which has come to our sanctum. The book is something less than a hundred pages, gold gilt, and is printed upon the finest paper made, containing thirteen chapters, and is a condensed history of Bishop Payne with steel engravings. Price, 50 cents. Every minister in our church ought to send to Dr. Smith for this book at once, and try to dispose of it among his members.

Rev. C. H. STURGEON, who died some two years ago, led the leading pulpits of the world. His son, Dr. Spurgeon, was called to fill his father's place, but it seems he has failed to give satisfaction as a preacher, and it is likely Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, will be called to the pulpit or the congregation will split, one-half adhering to the young Spurgeon and the other half to Dr. Pierson. Great men rarely have great sons, for as a general rule, hence inferior sons.

LORD BISHOP TANNER preached in Bethel church, Atlanta, March 4th. His sermon was thoughtful, pointed and impressive. His Lordship is not in good health. We have requested him to visit Bermuda and help us with that work, which we know he needs. The Bishop is passing through that change of life incident to men in the neighborhood of sixty.

Rev. B. T. TANNER, our president, and his indefatigable and dauntless Dr. W. B. Derrick as our executive officer, we do not hesitate to say that our hope of securing the membership of our connection to 100,000 in the near future is greatly aided by their labors.

COLORED GRUNBLERS.

We notice some grumbling in religious circles, among the colored people in Washington City, about the color line being drawn in the Moody and Sankey great revival meeting which has been in progress there.

You are foolish, my colored brother and sister. You know this is a white man's country, and that he is going to preserve you, and why don't you let the white people alone? While you are bothering and fretting yourself to death over their color prejudices you might go to work and get up a big revival yourself. You can sing, pray, preach and shout as loud as white people, and if you are too sinful and mean to do it, it is your fault and not the fault of the whites. We are just as able to have colored Moody's, Sankeys, Sam Joneses, Dr. Munhalls and other great revivalists as the white people are. But, if you had rather go to hell than put forth your own great evangelists, go on and let the white people alone. We think it time for our colored grunblers to stop, in religious circles at least.

SENATOR COLQUITT.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, who departed this life at 7:30 o'clock a. m., March 26th, in Washington, D. C., let it be said to his eternal credit, was a good man as well as great. He did more to tone down the bitterness and race prejudice of Georgia, than all of the other white men of the state together. When he was governor of Georgia, unlike his predecessor in office, he visited colored churches, addressed colored Sabbath schools, commissioned colored military officers, appointed colored men notaries public, and acted as the governor of the whole people. The body will lie in state in Atlanta for several hours and thence to Macon, Ga., at which place the interment will take place.

We regret that Bethel church on Wheat street, or Auburn avenue, as it is now called, is giving away and has to be protected by great rods of iron, running through the entire building, much to the disfigurement of the same. This is the only of such churches in the South. We told them more than once when they were working for life and death to get into that church at such an early date that it would have to settle and in doing so it would disfigure the walls. It reminds us of our old grandmother's saying: "Ovee haste makes waste." But for this misfortune, it would have been one of the grandest churches in the connection.

One of the by-laws of a newly-organized church among the Zulus reads: "No member shall be permitted to drink the white man's grog." The white man will have a great deal to answer for when the account with the Dark Continent is finally settled. The white man's grog and the white man's lust are rapidly destroying the last tribes of Africa. Dr. Day, of Muhlenberg Mission, says that "there is a phase of civilization that is worse than anything in heathenism, and this phase of civilization follows in the wake of the 'white man's grog.'"

"I did say," says Judge Tourgee, "and see no reason why one should be surprised at it, that standing by himself and working out the problem of the future unaided, there are only three alternatives for the colored man, to wit: Extinction, expatriation, or submission to injustice and permanent subjugation."—Philadelphia Standard-Echo.

Submission to injustice and permanent subjugation would evidently imply the re-enslavement of the American Negro.

WILLIAM MAXEY, a little boy who is a student in the Normal and Industrial College near Huntsville, Ala., Prof. W. H. Connelley, president, was asked by Bishop Turner some days since, what he intended to be when he reached manhood; and he replied, "I am going to be a noble man. Noble words, grand utterance! What a blessing it would be to our race, if millions of our men had that pride and ambition. That boy will yet be heard from, and millions will know his worth should God spare his life."

When troubles come the worst thing to do is to sit down and mope over them. Then more than ever we should show the quality of our manhood and the reality of our faith in God by doing our duty and keeping a cheerful heart. The present distress will soon pass away and be forgotten. There are bright days ahead. Even now, to those who turn their eyes upward, the heavens are full of light. To despair is to be guilty of a great sin. "Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise him who is the health of my countenance and my God."

REV. ROBT. THOMAS-BROWN, A. M., D. D., of the C. M. E. church has given to the Christian World an 8 mo. volume of 275 pages entitled, "The Doctrines of Christ and the Church." He treats 268 phases of doctrinal theology and gives the church's work of which the colored ministry may justly be proud. If we can see correctly from a distance, such an able production will make him a formidable candidate for the Bishopric in the General Conference of his church, which is soon to meet.

MOUNT ZION A. M. E. church, of Charleston, S. C., which was blown down or terribly crippled by the fearful cyclone last August, has been rebuilt and was entered on the 11th of March by that vast congregation and re-dedicated by Bishop Salter, assisted by Dr. Sterritt, Dr. Williams, Dr. Welch and others. To say that the church is grand and magnificently finished scarcely expresses it.

KING EDMSITH, who reigns near Bathurst in Africa, were we preachers last Easter Sabbath, 1893, has lately whirled the British army and killed several officers and soldiers, and wounded a large number. The British troops had to retreat, leaving the most of their wounded and dead on the field. The African is coming, heathen or no heathen.

We do not hesitate to say that our hope of securing the membership of our connection to 100,000 in the near future is greatly aided by their labors.

WHITE MEN CAN NEVER OWN AFRICA.

A letter from one of the most eminent and scholarly white gentlemen in the country, which we have received, says: "It is all nonsense for the white race to even think about taking possession of Africa, and being the masters of that vast domain."

This eminent gentleman expresses the opinion, which we have entertained for many years. There are at least three hundred million of people in Africa, if not four, and for a little people like Europe to talk about parceling out these hundreds of millions of human beings, and over 12,000,000 square miles of territory, is the wildest speculation in which men ever indulged. We grant that the white races for a time will be the masters of the seas, because of their war ships, which can shell and bombard the same, but to talk about taking possession of the interior, and holding it forever, is an idle dream, should the white man succeed in frightening her millions into temporary subordination, it would only be for a limited time that subordination would last. Some black Hannibal, some dastardly Toussaint L'Ouverture would rise up from the womb of the future and set at naught the schemes and plans of their would-be tyrants and free their brethren. The very education, training and discipline which the white man would impart would be turned against him and become the agent of the freedom of the oppressed. The very histories that the African children would read, detailing the struggles of the white man through ages, to gain his liberty and establish the idea of equality, would educate and inspire the African.

We notice that a number of colored men, contributing to the colored papers of the country, appear to exult over the idea that Africa has been parcelled out by the white nations of the world, and that white men will soon be the masters of that great continent. If it were possible for a grain of truth to be found in the statement, every colored man on earth ought to sit down and weep, and not rejoice over it; nor will any colored man but a miserable scoundrel do it. For any Negro, who will grow gleeful at the thought of such a contingency, is a degraded, degraded and a worshipper of white, and is therefore a scoundrel. But such prophets are so, through downright stupidity; for the white man will never own Africa, nor will he ever be the master of it. The African kings simply laugh and ridicule the idea. An African king stated to us, right in Africa, "that this is our country and whenever we get ready we will run these men from England, France, Germany and other European countries in the sea," and they mean it.

The sequel of Africa will be the civilized black man will combine with what is now called the heathen and rule Africa forever, and other philosophy is nonsense and folly.

REV. GEORGE D. DECKER of Free-town, Sierra Leone, Africa, writes us that the preachers and people over there are in mourning at the loss of Bishop Payne. The question among them is who will take care of the Sierra Leone work? He represents Presiding Elder Frederick as in tears. Bishop Payne collected and sent out his mission work in Sierra Leone a thousand dollars a year, with his own hands. Rev. Decker, however, says that he is not disheartened, as he believes God will raise up another to take the place of Bishop Payne.

DR. EMBRY writes us that we are publishing 1,500, or possibly 2,000 copies of the Voice of Missions. Oh, no! Doctor, you must not stop there; this voice gets too many compliments and is too highly appreciated to stop at that number. Multiply that number by three, please. And then we have cut off 700 of late for non-payment. But, my chile, your daddy ain't started yet.

Said a brilliant Oxford student who went to Africa, and died after a year's work: "I think it is with African missions as with the building of a great bridge. You know how many stones have to be buried in the earth, all unseen, for a foundation. If Christ wants me to be one of the unseen stones, lying in an African grave, I am content. The final result will be a Christian Africa."

BETWEEN Birmingham and Decatur, Ala., there is a town of 8,000 or 10,000 population on the L. & N. railroad, where no Negro can stop, much less live. The town is known as Cullman, also two counties in the same state, Winston and Marion, where a black man or woman dare not get off the cars to ask for a drink of water, yet Negroes can sing "My Country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

REV. DR. THOMAS-DIXON of New York took the position a few weeks ago that the United States government is a failure. We have said the same thing a hundred times and have thought it a thousand times. The United States government can no more last than a rotten apple can resist decay. It is as sure to go down as Rome, Greece, or any other of the tyrannical nations went down.

"ONE cent per day for missions from each member of our church," says the Epworth Herald, "would give us more than \$7,000,000 annually." One cent per day from each of the members of the Presbyterian church would be more than \$3,000,000, or three times as much as was contributed to missions during the past year.—Review of Missions.

BRO. RICHINGS, who is still soliciting funds with which to erect a school in Africa, has sent in the following amounts since Jan. 1st:
Jan. 1st, \$2; Jan. 30th, \$4; Feb. 9th, \$3; Feb. 13th, \$2; Feb. 22nd, \$2; Feb. 24th, \$10; March 13th, \$10.

We are asked if we intend to publish the Easter day contributions, as we did last year. Of course we will, if we can get the list from Dr. Derrick. Why not? Will anybody be ashamed to see their action in print?

AFRICA HAS ANOTHER WORKER.

Mrs. French Sheldon, the lady who went to the heart of Africa and explored that continent at her own expense, has the following to propose as published in an interview by the Interior-Ocean of Chicago.

The reader will notice that the representative of the Interior-Ocean is in Africa. What will such exalted dignitaries as Lord Bishop Tanner, Senator Pence, Editor T. Thomas Fortune, Dr. H. T. Johnson, Prof. Bassett and others of their school say? Health in Africa! Shame upon you, Mrs. Sheldon. Too many of our big men in this country have said to the contrary and of course they ought to know, and if they don't know, they ought to bribe their tongues. Nevertheless, read what this young-renewed lady has to say, and let our young men and women awake to their duty and responsibility. For God means to save Africa.

COLONIES ON THE EAST COAST.

"There is a section of Africa on the eastern coast of the continent along the river Goshu, called Gommalah, where the natives speak a peculiarly fitted for the work of civilization. They are a cheerful, loving, good-natured, peaceful people, far in advance of the countrymen in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and willing to learn anything that will prove beneficial to them."

"My plan is to secure colonies of practical men and women versed in the different trades and professions and by offering them proper compensation for their services induce them to take up a residence in this section of Africa. The country I speak of is a perfect Eden naturally, rich beyond description in natural advantages, and capable of adding largely to the commerce of the world. There are forests of ebony and other woods, thousands of acres of sugar cane and bananas growing wild, grass, cattle, mineral—in a word, every richness with which nature can endow a country. All that is needed is intelligent cultivation."

"Somaliland is a British possession, and living there are 40,000 natives, slaves of various nations throughout Africa, who have run away from their masters and sought refuge here. My idea is to establish colonies at various ports of this country, in which training schools will be conducted to teach the natives the manner of utilizing the products of their country. I have chosen this section because it offers more advantages than any other for a trial of my plan, and in addition I have guarantees of protection for the natives and colonists from the British government."

"Contrary to general belief, the country is a healthy one. However, my plan contemplates taking with sufficient doctors and nurses to minister to the wants of the colonists and keep them healthy, besides, a large corps of doctors will be necessary to do the scientific work that will be a necessary result of colonization of this prolific country."

"Viewed from a very mercenary point of view, without taking into consideration the good to be accomplished, it will offer most advantageous opportunity to the right kind of young men. In ten years they can amass a competency by the proper kind of effort. Their example will be sufficient to lead the natives to a better and more useful life. Show them the way to live and they will soon learn to do it themselves."

"This movement is to be entirely unsectarian, and will have no connection with creed. What I want is men and women who will lead good, moral, industrious lives."

"I want the American people interested in this project. I am an American myself, and I want my countrymen and women behind me in this undertaking. The funds for the project can be raised—here without difficulty, if an interest in it is at once aroused. Personally, I am willing to contribute my services, and I will lecture twice a day if necessary, devoting the proceeds to the furtherance of the plan."

OUR MAIL.

It is simply impossible to perform the other work, which is incumbent upon us, and think about replying to our vast mail. We simply cannot do it. We have just found several letters from Africa and other points which had not been open, after lying here for months. The average of sixteen letters per day would require the presence of a man with a secretary's office all the year round. So those who do not get replies to their letters need not feel hard or indignant. We simply cannot answer them, though our secretary is a rapid writer.

In an address before the Cincinnati Preachers' meeting, Bishop Walden said he saw a bright future in store for the colored race. He believes that God has a special plan arranged for them to take an important part in evangelizing the world, and that Africa is the only part of the globe open to them inviting their labor. Said he: "I do not mean colonization. I have no thoughts as to that, but the colored people will in the next decade be seized with a burning desire to enter the African fields and do something for God's Word. The colored people are the most religious people on the globe, and they will become one of the strongest races of people of the world."

THERE are 1,309,251 colored children in the colored public schools of this country. There are 17 secondary schools, with 11,887 colored students; 25 colleges, with 8,396 colored youth enrolled; 25 theological schools, with 755 students; 5 schools of medicine, with 426 students; 52 normal schools, with 10,442 colored students.

THIRTY persons left here for Liberia under the Gaston management a few days ago. Some who went will not stand the change of climate—they would not the Mississippi climate—yet, if they die, as they will, another howl will go up against Africa.

BISHOP SALTER performed the dedicatory services at Mt. Zion church with a solemnity and grandeur, we never saw surpassed.

Direct Communication With Africa

Established.
The African International Commercial and Migration Society Headquarters.
104 1-2 N. 21st St., Birmingham, Alabama.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public generally, and to the colored people of the United States in particular, that on the 19th day of January, 1894, that J. L. Daniels, E. R. Cottingham, J. R. McMullen, D. J. Flanner and others, did organize and incorporate under the laws of Alabama, the International, Commercial and Migration Society, for the purpose of establishing a steamship line between the United States and Africa, and for the transaction of business in general between these two great divisions of the globe.

Their plans and arrangements will enable them to furnish transportation to those who may wish to visit Africa, or to make it their future home, and to obtain for them suitable lands and homes, for their settlement in that grand country. It is needless to say that Africa is the richest in natural resources, the most productive in soil, the most delightful in climate, of all the continents of the globe.

Liberia is one of the best portions of Africa and has had an organized government for nearly fifty years and has clearly demonstrated that the black race is capable of self-government, having established that fact as no other has in the same length of time. This government offers acres of the best farm land in the world, or a lot in town, to each male adult emigrant, and stands ready to give all the sons of Africa a hearty welcome to her shores.

The International, Commercial and Migration Society will furnish transportation and rations for three months after landing at destination at a total cost of forty-one dollars for each person over twelve years of age, and one-half fare for those from \$10 to twelve years of age. This amount can be paid, either all cash at the time of making application, or on the installment plan of not less than one dollar per month, to suit the applicant.

The steamships of the company will be five thousand tons burden, and will be fitted to accommodate 1,500 persons, with all necessary baggage and merchandise, and bring back to the United States coffee, palm oil, mahogany, sugar and the vast vegetable and mineral wealth of Africa. The two objective ports for the steamships of the International, Commercial and Migration Society, at present contemplated, will be Savannah, Ga., and Monrovia, Liberia, unless proffered inducements should necessitate a change to New Orleans, La., Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, N. C., or Norfolk, Va.

The company has a million of dollars behind it, and invites all concerned to investigate their methods of business by visiting the home office or writing for circulars. Those desiring to go to Africa, as stated above, pay all at once or a part of their passage money at a time; but the sooner the passage is paid the sooner will transportation be furnished.

Address: J. R. McMullen, Corresponding Secretary, 104 N. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.

The Christian that does not believe in foreign missions does not believe in the Apostles' Creed. Repeat it and see.

The Christian that does not believe in foreign missions does not believe in the Lord's Prayer. Repeat it and see.

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NOTICE.

A Call for a Mite Missionary Convention to Meet in the A. M. E. Church at Crawfordsville, Indiana, April 24, 25 and 26.

Beloved Sisters in the Lord—I must ask first of all your indulgence for writing you through the medium of THE VOICE OF MISSIONS.

Dear sisters, your attention is called to the fact that another conference year is very near to a close.

The object of the convention is to take in consideration the home and foreign work.

It is expected that past and present members of the A. M. E. Church, both in the Northern and Southern States, will attend this convention.

As a delegate from your church, dear sister, remember your duty. If you have no Mite Society organized in the charge, which your husband is pastor, please organize one at once.

Any communication will be received at 216 Cicott street, Logansport, Ind.

Very truly yours, for the cause of MISSIONS, MRS. G. A. RATLIFF.

NOTICE.

To the Board of Bishops of the A. M. E. Church, Dear Co-workers and Laborers in the Vineyard of Christ.

The widespread interest and awakening, which has characterized the work of the Women's Parent Mite Missionary Society during the past year, has greatly increased the demands incumbent upon us.

One moment's vision of the Lord's face is worth more than a century of ordinary existence.

It is a common thing these days for the young preachers to make fun of the old fathers and mimic their manner of preaching.

Swindler in Jasper, Fla. Some W. M. Gordon, it appears, has been canvassing Jasper, Fla., and telling the people that he was an agent of Bishop Turner's to get people off to Africa.

Religious Reading. Much has been said and written, and how the masses shall be reached by the gospel.

Signed, Executive Board, W. P. M. S. Mrs. B. B. Cook, President. B. T. Tanner. A. M. Shaffer. M. A. Campbell. M. A. Boling. M. S. Johnson. Carrie Ramsey. F. J. Coppin.

Jersey, March 12th, 1894. P. S.—Enclosed you will find circulars containing some important statements in relation to our W. P. M. S.

IT IS A SHAME.

We think it is about time for some of these cowardly, would-be smart young men to stop ridiculing the ignorance of our race, during the days of reconstruction.

It should begin in the president's house and extend to every part of the land, to the cottage of the humblest citizen.

Pearls of Thought.

Prayer is not the blind and dumb outpouring of the soul after some vague and shadowy object; but it is the definite asking for particular blessings.

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

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PROCLAMATION.

Office of Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church, 61 Bible House, New York.

To the Presiding Elder, Pastors, Officers, Lay Members, Deacons, Scholars, Superintendents and Friends, Greetings.

We trust, dear brethren, it is not necessary to employ much argument to convince you that the time has arrived in which some new and vigorous exertions are indispensable for the raising of the necessary funds to carry on our work in the mission fields where we are now operating.

According to the latest available astronomical data, it is said, first suggested by an English engineer, Mr. Trevelyan, in 1850, for use in some large factories near Colmar, Alsace, which had long stood idle because only one of them had an engine.

A large crawfish was recently caught alive on the Guernsey coast (Europe), and has been placed in the Jersey aquarium.

A singular scheme of electric lighting is about to be carried out in Antwerp. Water is to be distributed from steam pumping stations, at a pressure of 775 pounds per square inch, and used to drive dynamos in small district stations by means of turbines.

Electric propulsion on canals is not altogether a new thing, as those who read of the Erie Canal enterprise may think. For some time past electric power has been applied to the same purpose in France, on the Canal du Bourgoigne, and illustrations which have appeared in several French papers of the electrically equipped boats there used have shown the arrangement adopted to be similar in many respects to that only recently carried out in the United States.

The Barometer of the Senate.

The movements of the press gallery overlooking the Senate chamber are doubtless the safest barometer of the importance of the doings on the floor below.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

What the Council of Bishops Said in their Quadrennial Address to the Late General Conference in Philadelphia.

The Department of Missions necessarily lies at the foundation of all church extension and propagation, and no ecclesiastical denomination is entitled to respect which is not based on a fully equipped missionary machinery.

The demands of this department deserve the best thought, the most skillful and thorough analysis, that can be given to it. The nature, proportions and scope of the enterprise are but imperfectly apprehended by our ministry and understood by our people.

One of the Dangers of Mexico. "The principal pest of Mexico," said E. P. Brewer, of Central America, "is the scorpion. In damp or wet weather he is omnipotent, and in hotels can be seen to run up and down upon the walls. He is only about four to six inches in length, and is not particularly repulsive in appearance, but his sting generally results fatally."

A Privileged Peer. Lord Forester, who has, says the Leeds Express, just restored at his own expense the historic church of Much Wenlock, Shropshire, whose foundation dates so far back as 680, is one of the two peers who have the privilege of wearing their hats in the presence of the Sovereign.

The Best Men Wanted. "Yes, sir, we want some good men, men of first-class character and ability, to present us. Any of our representatives are many of the noblest and best men in America, and many of that stamp can always find a splendid home on our platform."

And though we denounce wrong and wrong doers, we must be ever ready to forgive and help, for "we are workers."

TEMPERANCE.

A BATHING HOUSE. A hot of logs without a door, A handle without any stir, A wife that ever has no home, With ribbons, bows and ties upon it, Sizzling, and wishing to be dead, Because she has not any bread.

A tea-kettle without a spout, A most cork with the bottom out, A "comfort" with the cotton gone, And no bed to put it on.

Three broken plates of different kinds Some mackerel tails and bacon rinds, A table without knives or spoons, One chair and half a dozen pews.

Oh, reader of this inventory Take warning by a graphic story; For little any man expects, Who wears a coat with buttons in 'em Ever to put on cotton clothes, And only have brass pins to pin 'em.

THE BARBAROUS DECISION. OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, DECLARING THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND DISORDING THE COLORED RACE OF ALL CIVIL PROTECTION.

THE MOST CRUEL AND INHUMAN VERDICT AGAINST A Loyal PEOPLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

THE POWERFUL SPEECHES OF HON. FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND HON. ROBERT G. INGERHOLL, JESUIT AND FAMOUS ORATOR.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY BISHOP H. M. TURNER, D. D., LL. D.

ADDRESS, MRS. H. M. TURNER, 80 YOUNG ST., ATLANTA, GA.

And she will forward the same by mail. Every colored man and woman in the nation should read this awful decision, which is the cause of all our civil troubles.

\$12.00 is \$35.00 a week can be made by the perfect who can talk, or a team, though, is necessary. A few valuable in towns and cities. It is not a waste of money to invest in it. It is a good investment for the future.

CATHERINE WEST. Mid-wife and Nurse. 62 Young St. Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Florida and Western Railway. WATCHDOG SHORT LINE—TIME CARD. Schedule of through trains to Florida and Southern Georgia. In effect Dec. 3, 1893.

Going South—Leave Savannah. 6:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 10:00 P. M. 11:00 P. M.

Coming North—Leave Savannah. 6:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.

Trains 23 and 14 carry Pullman sleeping cars between New York and Port Tampa. No. 23 carries Pullman sleeping cars between New York, Louisville and Cincinnati. Train 78 carries Pullman sleeping cars between New York, Louisville and Cincinnati.

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The Georgia Pacific Railway Co.

Samuel Spencer, F. W. Hulsekoper and Reuben Foster, Receivers. The Great Thoroughfare, East and West.

GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI. Condensed Schedule, Effective January 21st, 1894.

Day Daily. 6:45 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. 12:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M. 2:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M. 6:00 P. M. 7:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 9:00 P. M. 10:00 P. M. 11:00 P. M. 12:00 A. M.

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